

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1795.

[N^o 1721.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

THE LATEST European Intelligence.

PERPIGNAN, (Spain) Jan. 17.
THE bad weather, delays, it is true, the progress of our victorious army; but it does not suffer alone; it has been a great injury to the enemy. Their fleet suffered much in the night of the 16th and 17th;—one of their large vessels has lost every mast and spar, and was towed in; 22 or 25 transports were cast ashore between the mouth of the Moya to Roses. Several vessels besides were destroyed, among others the Vice-Admiral's. The Rose had been evacuated; and as we are in possession of the bud we shall soon be in possession of the Roses.

H A G U E, January 17.
This morning at nine o'clock, we have seen again the general confederation of all the adherents of the Prince of Orange. His Wife, the terror of Holland, and the female executioner of the patriots took her flight, loaded with shame, and carrying along with her the public execration. She went in a coach to Scheveningue, within a league of the Hague, on the shore of the sea; she was accompanied by the wife of the oldest son of the Stadtholder, lately delivered of a boy which she brought with her. They embarked in a little fish boat, on purpose to get safe to England. We are told that a man of war waited for them at sea; at one in the afternoon the little boat was out of sight.

January 27.
The members of the new States of the provinces of Holland being assembled at the Hotel, called Heere-logement, the citizens of the Hague were introduced to compliment them. Citizen Peter Paulus was chosen President. Two Secretaries were likewise appointed, to wit, De Lange and Spoors. The former Secretary Royer was called in and he was directed to convoke the Assembly without calling either the old-déviant Nobility, or the Grand Pensionary.
They went in a body to the General Assembly of the States, where they were received by the Secretary Royer. They qualified themselves as provisional Representatives of the people of Holland. They decreed the Sovereignty of the People, and the Rights of Man, and abolished the Stadtholdership with all its dependencies. The oath upon the old constitution was abolished.
The chambers of accounts & others were dissolved and were replaced by committees of public welfare, military affairs and finances, which were immediately organized.
The deputies to the States General have been recalled; and the liberty of gunning upon one's own ground has been allowed. They have given notice of all this to the representatives of the French people, who were satisfied therewith.

A M S T E R D A M, January 28.
Yesterday a new tree of Liberty, decorated in the most elegant manner, and crowned with the Cap of Liberty, was planted before the Town House. It had been prepared by a Society of staunch Patriots, and carried in procession with great pomp, from the Church to the place where it was erected. Every person desired to touch it, and all who assisted in carrying it esteemed themselves happy. It was planted during a concert of various musical instruments. The National Guard of Amsterdam formed a circle round, within which a great number of young ladies, dressed in white, and decorated with the three coloured ribbon, danced amidst the acclamations of the people. It is charming to see the harmony that reigns between the French soldiery and our good citizens.

About the end of last week, Gen. Witte went from hence, with a body of troops, for Helvoet, to seize the vessels of war which were there, as well as at port New Depe, in which expedition he succeeded, as well as that to the port of Helvoetsluis, whither he went for the same purpose.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, January 26.
"We have had a new proof of the perfidy of the Stadtholderian party, and of the Assembly of the ancient States General. It is now fully ascertained that to appease the patriots, these gentlemen circulated a rumour, that the Stadtholder had resigned all his employments, civil and military, and that his resignation had been accepted by the States General. This is a falsehood, and the counsellors of the Stadtholder have been more expert, or rather more perfidious. We may decide on this subject from the following resolution, entered into by the States General the 18th January, the very day on which the Stadtholder departed. The patriots have found this infamous document in the secret register of the deliberations of their high mightinesses.

"Sunday, January 18, 1795.
"Report has been made to the Assembly by M^{rs}. Groteney and other Commissioners of their high mightinesses for military affairs who have been directed by the resolutions of this day, to examine a letter from his Highness, of the same date, written at the Hague, and of the following tenor: "That the circumstances which make his highness foresee the lot that awaits him, in case the enemy should penetrate further into the country, and his not being willing to oppose any obstacle to peace, of which the good citizens have so much need, have determined him to quit this country with all his family, for a certain time, hoping that their high mightinesses will not disapprove this step. His highness prays the Supreme Being to shed his most precious blessings on this once happy country, and to restore its ancient splendour. his protest solemnly he has used his best endeavours to

serve it well, and that he utterly despairs of being able to contribute any further to its defence. And finally, that if circumstances should, at any future day, allow him to be useful to his country, which he holds dearer than any other object in the world, their high mightinesses will always find him disposed to exert himself to the utmost. His highness has determined that his two sons, whose resignation of the command of the troops of the State he has accepted, should accompany him."

Having deliberated on the premises, and had regard to the actual state of affairs, which demands some precautionary measures; which cannot be taken in the usual mode of deliberation, it has been found necessary to declare, that whatever may be determined for the present and hereafter, shall not carry any prejudice at any future times to any person whatsoever. It has been since determined to write to the commanders of troops, as well as to the governors, commanders of cities and fortresses belonging to the States General, that his highness has withdrawn from their territory only for a time, and that his two sons, the princes of Orange, had been distressed from the command of the army; in consequence it has been that all the military officers whatsoever, shall provisionally forward to the council of state of the union, all the military and other reports which have hitherto been submitted to the said prince, in capacity of captain general of the united States.

It has been ordered, that orders shall be forwarded to M^{rs}. De Larrey, his highness's private secretary to forward without any delay to the council of state, all the military reports which shall come to the address of his highness, and all other letters whatsoever, which he shall have reason to presume contain military details.

B R U S S E L S, February 12.
The captures which the republicans have made in Holland exceed the warmest expectations that could be reasonably entertained in that respect. At the Hague they found a most elegant foundry, with what was necessary to raise the thunders of war. At Delph, a most immense arsenal, perhaps the best supplied in Europe. At Rotterdam most beautiful docks, ready to receive ships of war for refitting, and the magazines of the Admiralty of the Meuse, in the best condition. At Dordrecht six hundred and thirty two pieces of cannon, and most of them brass—twenty thousand muskets, most of them new, besides warlike stores of all kinds, for an army of thirty thousand men: sufficient to supply them abundantly for six months. Add to this a great number of merchant vessels and others laden with the most precious effects, belonging to the richest inhabitants of Holland, who have emigrated, which have been all seized, in the different ports; enormous magazines of provisions, which the prudent economy of the Hollanders had provided for a time of scarcity, and finally arsenals and artillery in immense quantities found in almost all the frontier cities and the interior of Holland. The benches which France will reap from the conquest of the six united provinces, which have but limited, exceed all calculation. Numerous armies may be provided for a long time, with all that is necessary, without costing the Republic a single sou.

P A R I S, February 12.
The States General of the United Provinces have decreed the following proclamation, it has just been published:—

P R O C L A M A T I O N.
"The Representatives of the French people who are at present in this country, having communicated to us that it would be necessary to make immediate provision for the pressing wants of the French army, and having consequently demanded the following articles:
 200,000 quintals of wheat,
 500,000 bundles of hay of 15 lbs. each,
 200,000 bundles of straw, each of 10 lbs.
 5,000,000 measures of oats, of 10 lbs. each,
 150,000 pair of shoes,
 2,000 pair of boots,
 20,000 coats and waistcoats,
 40,000 pairs of breeches,
 15,000 overalls, 50,000 hats, 200,000 shirts.

The above to be delivered at three several periods, within one month, at Bour-la-Duc, Thiel and Namurgen. —And further—1200 oxen, in the space of two months. Decreed to be furnished accordingly."

The German Gazette of Strasbourg, gives the following Account.

When Baron de Stael arrived in Switzerland he was invited to a dinner by the diplomatic body. He appeared with the national cockade, as did likewise his lady. Then excellencies the ministers of Russia, England, Spain and Naples, were seated with them at the right of the dreadful emblem of liberty. Baron Stael, who perceived their convulsive motions, said to them with dignity, "I am sent by Sweden to do homage to the sovereignty of the French people, I must therefore conform myself to their custom before I put my foot into that regenerated country, and I must try to obtain the good will of its inhabitants by wearing the colours which are so dear to them. I am far from blushing at this token of friendship and gratitude. Sweden may well do voluntarily, and of her own inclination, what you and your masters will be obliged to do, in a short time, in spite of yourselves. The continual victories of the French shame me or it."

No body replied to this so unexcited harangue. They sat down to table and the utmost silence reigned during the dinner.

The news of the 9th Brutus entry of the French into Holland, and the revolution which has taken place there,

has occasioned a terrible sensation in England. The parliament has refused its sanction to the proposed loan of six millions sterling for the Emperor. It is likewise said they have opposed the embargo which ministry was going to lay on all the Holland vessels. It is asserted that Pitt has given in his resignation, and that Fox had been nominated his successor, but that the latter had refused to take upon him to disagreeable a burthen.

P L Y M O U T H, January 21.
Yesterday an embargo was laid on all the Dutch ships at this port. Six Est. Indian ships were in harbour, one of which attempted to go out, but was prevented by Admiral Sir Richard King. There are three sail of the line, besides frigates and sloops in the Sound, that came over to convoy the Indianmen to Holland, which are likewise detained. Our men of war in the sound are moored outside of them.

M A R G A T E, Feb. 8.
Yesterday afternoon a Dutch vessel, loaded with Emigrants, arrived here from Campvere, a small port about nine miles from Flushing; they say that the last named town was not taken possession of till Friday evening last, and I am sorry to add, they describe the Dutch as seeming to hold the very name of English in the most marked abhorrence. On Monday one of our cutters attempted to go into Flushing with despatches, but two Dutch men of war, which were moored across the mouth of that harbour, refused to slacken their cables, to admit of their passage, with the most violent invectives, loading our nation with such bitter execrations as are horrid to relate; such has been their return to this nation, for all the blood and treasure fruitlessly squandered in the foolish attempt at preserving the United Provinces against the wishes of their inhabitants. We learn by the Camilla frigate, which left our roads since the commencement of the thaw, that all the transports which were in Flushing have been scuttled; a few hardy colliers only having made their escape from the hands of our furious enemies, the French.

L O N D O N, January 24.
Accounts brought from Vienna by Saturday's mail, mention, that 80,000 Russians are expected in Poland, and that 40,000 of them are intended to be sent against the French early in the Spring, under General Soltsikow. This corps is to be fed and paid by the Cabinet of Great-Britain, which it is observed, are induced to continue the war, solely in confidence of this new alliance, which they have no doubt will induce the French to grant honorable terms of peace.

The Emperor has threatened the city of Ulm with military execution, the Burghers having refused to let the cannon be removed from the Arsenal, and otherwise resisted the Magistrates and the Duke of Wirtemberg.

The accounts of the removal of our sick and wounded, are most afflicting. They were taken from the warm hospitals at midnight, and put into carts, where they were doomed to continue for many hours without stirring, before the cavalcade could proceed; in this condition, several of the unhappy victims of the war were literally frozen to death; others were mad with agony, and their cries were beyond description terrible. In this state they were to be dragged near 200 miles without succour or rest! It was proposed by one of our General's to leave them to the known and experienced humanity of the French people; but this was over-ruled, as being inconsistent with the contempt of the Jacobins, which Mr. Burke, Lord Grenville, Lord Mansfield, and others, have thought fit, on account of their pensions and places, to propagate. If these distinguished persons are capable of feeling any sorrows but their own, the history of this retreat from the Waal ought to teach them a most melancholy lesson how they shall again devote their country to the horrors of war!

Hopes were still entertained that a part of the Dutch fleet would be brought off, as a number of the officers and seamen were attached to the House of Orange, and the passage was still open, or at least that they might be destroyed. Against this probability, however, there was the certainty of a strong and most vigilant opposition among the Burghers, who had formed themselves into a Committee of Observation, and had pledged themselves to preserve for France the Navy, Arsenals and public property of all kinds entire, upon condition that private property should be held sacred; that the Republic should be made independent; and that the Magistrates should be freely chosen by the People. These were the only terms they demanded from the French; and upon these they proposed to enter into an alliance, and to agree that their navy should co-operate with the Fleet of France against the English, whom they call the Common Enemy.

In the late operations on the frontiers of Holland, our troops accuse the Austrians of misconduct, and even of cowardice; a new proof of Mr. Fox's assertion, that effective co-operation between a British and Austrian army is not to be expected.

The Emperor has declared to his subjects, that he is under the necessity of continuing the War into which he has been forced by the French; but that the ordinary revenues not being sufficient for the great expenses, he is obliged to have recourse to extraordinary means; that he will, however, refer to the least burthensome, and demands of all his Hereditary States a general Loan for the year 1795. The lenders are to receive obligations guaranteed by the States, bearing an interest of five per cent. This loan is to be on the same footing with that of 1794, with this difference—that the magistrates and persons of property are to contribute double. The Jews

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HAGUE, January 17.

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AMSTERDAM, January 28.

Yesterday a new tree of Liberty, decorated in the most elegant manner, and crowned with the Cap of Liberty, was planted before the Town House. It had been prepared by a Society of staunch Patriots, and carried in procession with great pomp, from the Church to the place where it was erected. Every person desired to touch it, and all who assisted in carrying it esteemed themselves happy. It was planted during a concert of various musical instruments. The National Guard of Amsterdam formed a circle round, within which a great number of young ladies, dressed in white, and decorated with the three coloured ribband, danced amidst the acclamations of the people. It is charming to see the harmony that reigns between the French soldiery and our good citizens.

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BRUSSELS, February 12.

The captures which the republicans have made in Holland exceed the warmest expectations that could be reasonably entertained in that respect. At the Hague they found a most elegant foundry, with what was necessary to force the thunders of war. At Delft, a most immense arsenal, perhaps the best supplied in Europe. At Rotterdam most beautiful docks, ready to receive ships of war for refitting, and the magazines of the Admiralty of the Meuse, in the best condition. At Dordrecht six hundred and thirty two pieces of cannon, and most of them brass—forty thousand muskets, most of them new, besides warlike stores of all kinds, for an army of thirty thousand men; sufficient to supply them abundantly for six months. Add to this a great number of merchant vessels and others laden with the most precious effects, belonging to the richest inhabitants of Holland, who have emigrated, which have been all seized, in the different ports; enormous magazines of provisions, which the prudent economy of the Hollanders had provided for a time of scarcity, and finally arsenals and artillery in immense quantities found in almost all the frontier cities and the interior of Holland. The benefits which France will reap from the conquest of the six united provinces, which have submitted, exceed all calculation. Numerous armies may be provided for a long time, with all that is necessary, without costing the Republic a single sou.

PARIS, February 12.

The States General of the United Provinces have decreed the following proclamation, it has just been published:—

PROCLAMATION.

"The Representatives of the French people who are at present in this country, having communicated to us that it would be necessary to make immediate provision for the pressing wants of the French army, and having consequently demanded the following articles:

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has occasioned a terrible sensation in England. The parliament has refused its sanction to the proposed loan of six millions sterling for the Emperor. It is likewise said they have opposed the embargo which ministry was going to lay on all the Holland vessels. It is asserted that Pitt has given in his resignation, and that Fox had been nominated his successor, but that the latter had refused to take upon him so disagreeable a burthen.

PLYMOUTH, January 21.

Yesterday an embargo was laid on all the Dutch ships at this port. Six East Indian were in harbour, one of which attempted to go out, but was prevented by Admiral Sir Richard King. There are three sail of the line, besides frigates and sloops in the Sound, that came over to convoy the Indiamen to Holland, which are likewise detained. Our men of war in the Sound are moored outside of them.

MARGATE, Feb. 8.

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LONDON, January 24.

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The Emperor has threatened the city of Ulm with military execution, the Burghers having refused to let the cannon be removed from the Arsenal, and otherwise resisted the Magistrates and the Duke of Wirtemberg.

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are to pay 50 per cent. of their taxes, and the proprietors of houses in Vienna 50 per cent. on their rent. Military men actually in the field, foreigners whose income is drawn from abroad, and persons whose income is under a hundred florins a year, are excepted.

The intentions of the Empress with respect to Poland are not yet finally explained. She has ordered the unfortunate King from Warsaw to Grodno, on pretext that he will there be more immediately under her protection. Kosciuszko is imprisoned in the fortress of Petersburg. The Russians in Poland suffer greatly from want of forage and provisions, which will probably oblige them to quit Warsaw and go into cantonments on the other side of the Vistula. A great number of persons, supposed to have been the principal authors of the Constitution of 1791, or of the late insurrection, have been taken into custody, and sent prisoners to Russia.

P E A C E !!

Yesterday a Common Hall of the city of London was held in the Guildhall, which consisted of the Lord Mayor, about a dozen Aldermen, one hundred Common Councilmen, and five thousand Liverymen to consider of a petition to the House of Commons for Peace; and to take into consideration the late Militia Act.

Messrs. Hutton and Walthman, in very animated and argumentative speeches, moved and seconded a petition, of which we shall insert a copy as soon as it has been presented to the Honorable House.

Want of room obliged us to defer any sketch of the debate which followed; but we will shortly state, that Alderman Le Mesurier attempted to move an amendment, and was so strongly hissed that neither his amendment nor his speech, though spoken with great vehemence, could be heard. Sir Watkin Lewis, Sir James Sanderson, Aldermen Curtis, Newnham, and all others who spoke against peace, were equally hissed and groaned at. Aldermen Combe, Pickett, Newman, Plomer, and all those who spoke for peace, were, on the contrary, heard with the greatest attention, and were loudly applauded. Alderman Anderson was heard with less marks of indignation, than the other who had voted for the war; but never was the resentment of any body of men more strongly shown than was the resentment of the independent Liverymen of London yesterday against the original promoters of the present calamitous contest.

The Lord Mayor acted with great impartiality.—When the Livery were hissing and execrating Sir James Sanderson and Alderman Newnham, he insisted that both sides of the question should be heard or else he declared he would not put the question.—This procured these Gentlemen a sort of a halt hearing; the Livery listened till they brought forward an argument for continuing the war; and then there was always a general, and bitter burst of indignation.

On the question being put, that the petition be adopted without any amendment, several thousand hands were held up for it, amidst the most loud and cheering acclamation.—The hands held up against it were not one to fifty. The petition was therefore passed, without any amendment; and the Livery expressed their wish, that the Sheriffs should prevent it, as they had no confidence in their three attending Representatives; but this being pointed out to be irregular, the members were desired to present it on Monday next.

The thanks of the Livery, to the Lord Mayor, were unanimously passed, for his impartial conduct.

As it was four o'clock, before the subject of peace was disposed of, the consideration of the Militia Act was deferred till another Common Hall, which will soon be called for that purpose.—When that subject was talked of, the cry of "No Militia Bill" was as loud and as general as the cry of "Peace!"

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Capt. Holland informs, that he left Aux-Cayes on the 10th of March, the day following, General Rigaud, with 10,000 troops, all people of colour, under his command, was to leave the above place to invade Port-au-Prince; and that a French sloop of war, with a chief part of the artillery and military stores, came out in company with Capt. Holland, in order to co operate with the republican troops, at a certain place appointed. Two days after Capt. Holland sailed from Aux Cayes, he was boarded by an English frigate of 36 guns, called the Success.

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NEW-BEDFORD, April 10: BRITISH INSOLENCE!

The following particulars are handed by Capt. Halbury, of the schooner SUKEY, lately from the West Indies, and made public at the earnest request of the persons whose names are thereto annexed.

are to pay 50 per cent. of their taxes, and the proprietors of houses in Vienna 50 per cent. on their rent. Military men actually in the field, foreigners whose income is drawn from abroad, and persons whose income is under a hundred florins a year, are excepted.

The intentions of the Empress with respect to Poland are not yet finally explained. She has ordered the unfortunate King from Warsaw to Grodno, on pretext that he will there be more immediately under her protection. Kotziusko is imprisoned in the fortress of Petersburg. The Russians in Poland suffer greatly from want of forage and provisions, which will probably oblige them to quit Warsaw and go into cantonments on the other side of the Vistula. A great number of persons, supposed to have been the principal authors of the Constitution of 1791, or of the late insurrection, have been taken into custody, and sent prisoners to Russia.

P E A C E !!

Yesterday a Common Hall of the city of London was held in the Guildhall, which consisted of the Lord Mayor, about a dozen Aldermen, one hundred Common Councilmen, and five thousand Liverymen to consider of a petition to the House of Commons for Peace; and to take into consideration the late Militia Act.

Messrs. Hudson and Warman, in very animated and argumentative speeches, moved and seconded a petition, of which we shall insert a copy as soon as it has been presented to the Honorable House.

Want of room obliged us to defer any sketch of the debate which followed; but we will shortly state, that Alderman Le Mesurier attempted to move an amendment; and was so strongly hissed that neither his amendment nor his speech, tho' spoken with great vehemence, could be heard. Sir Watkin Lewis, Sir James Sanderson, Aldermen Curtis, Newnham, and all others who spoke against peace, were equally hissed and groaned at. Aldermen Combe, Pickett, Newman, Plomer, and all those who spoke for peace, were, on the contrary, heard with the greatest attention, and were loudly applauded. Alderman Anderson was heard with less marks of indignation, than the other who had voted for the war; but never was the resentment of any body of men more strongly shown than was the resentment of the independent Liverymen of London yesterday against the original promoters of the present calamitous contest.

The Lord Mayor acted with great impartiality.—When the Livery were rising and executing Sir James Sanderson and Alderman Newnham, he insisted that both sides of the question should be heard or else he declared, he would not put the question.—This procured these Gentlemen a sort of a halt hearing; the Livery listened till they brought forward an argument for continuing the war; and then there was always a general, and bitter burst of indignation.

On the question being put, that the petition be adopted without any amendment, several thousand hands were held up for it, amidst the most loud and cheering acclamation. The hands held up against it were not one to fifty. The petition was therefore passed, without any amendment; and the Livery expressed their wish, that the sheriffs should prevent it, as they had no confidence in their three attending Representatives; but this being pointed out to be irregular, the members were desired to present it on Monday next.

The thanks of the Livery, to the Lord Mayor, were unanimously passed, for his impartial conduct.

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GENTLEMEN,
WE, American citizens, whose names are hereunto subscribed, now under capture to your vessel, beg leave to submit a few observations to your serious consideration—and afterwards to solicit, in the most earnest terms to be gratified in one request, perfectly in your powers to grant, and extremely important for us to receive.

In the first place, Gentlemen, we, on our parts declare, that we know of nothing hostile existing between England and America: on the contrary, we have had every assurance, as well from officers of eminence in his Britannic Majesty's service in the West Indies, as from persons of eminence from America, that every difficulty that had hitherto existed between England and America, had been most amicably and happily adjusted and settled—so much so, that all orders that had been issued by the British Court, for the capture of American vessels, had been revoked.—We have reason to think this is the case—because many of us are immediately from British ports, or islands: and we do declare, that we have not heard, or known the capture of a single American vessel.—We are, therefore, led to think, that the captures you have now made must be altogether unwarranted and illegal.—But in order satisfactorily to ascertain, whether American vessels, circumstanced as we are, are liable to capture by virtue of any order from the Court of Great Britain, we propose, and earnestly solicit, that you furnish us with your pilot boat, that she may be immediately despatched with our papers, and a statement of our case, to his Britannic Majesty's Admiral—FORD—now in St. Nicholas Mole. He, as commander in chief of all his Majesty's vessels of war, in these seas, can certainly inform you and us what the orders of the British court are respecting us.—For the use of your vessel, we will engage to pay you one hundred pounds.

We must inform you Gentlemen, that most of the property you have now under capture, has been hardly earned by the most persevering industry, for the support of our wives and children: and to be thus, in an instant, stripped of it, affects us in the most sensible manner; and to your feelings, as fathers and husbands, we apply, to be indulged in referring to the proper authority, to know if we are lawfully (in conformity with orders of the British court) captured or not.—We can have an answer from Admiral Ford in three days—whereas, should you persist in taking us to Bermuda for trial, it will be a detention to us of near fifty days, with the additional inconvenience of a heavy expense. In making these proposals to you, we have in view as well the reputation and honor of the people of Bermuda, as the safety of our property: for you cannot be unapprized, Gentlemen, that it is very currently reported, as well in the English Islands, as in America, that the Bermudians are making the most illegal and unwarranted captures.—Should you think proper to accede to these proposals, the matter will be very fairly defined: for if his Majesty's Admiral justifies the captures, the matter then rests with the British government. If he declares them illegal, you surely would not persist in considering us as prizes. It is as interesting for the people of your country, as those of ours, to this business ascertained; for you well know we have always been in the habit of a close and friendly intercourse.

SAMUEL LEWIS,
WILLIAM COOK, JOHN MAYER,
WALTER EASTON, WILLIAM EASTON,
SOLOMON RUTTER, ASA HOSMER,

P. S.—Do us the honor to give us your answer in writing.

This letter was handed to the above Captains by WILLIAM COOK and SOLOMON RUTTER: who received for answer—"That by virtue of their Commissions they captured American vessels: and it was their absolute orders to send them to Bermuda for TRIAL—on ADJUDICATION—being from French ports."

Vessels, under capture to the aforesaid privateers now at anchor in Ocean Bite, Island of Inagua:—

Brig Polly, Smith, Philadelphia—Brig Philip, Rutter, Baltimore—Schooner—Myers, supercargo, Philadelphia—Sloop Sally, Lewis, Ditto—Sloop Lucy, Easton, New Bedford.

WE, the subscribers, in behalf of all the Americans now under capture at this place, request the kind aid of the Attorney-General of the United States, so far as to demand of the British Minister in America, if we are captured under any order now in force from the British Court, for the capture of American vessels trading to French ports—the property really and bona fide the property of the citizens of the United States.

WILLIAM COOK,
SOLOMON RUTTER.

Island of INAGUA?
March 13th, 1795.

Captain Hathaway further mentions, that when the above papers were handed him, the Captains wished him to add, it was their determination when they arrived at Bermuda, to put themselves and property under the protection of the Governor of Bermuda, till they could receive letters or information from the Attorney-General and British Minister in answer to their request.

It was also their request, that the publishers of Newpapers in Philadelphia, would make their situation known as early as possible.

NEWPORT, April 14.

Last Sunday arrived off this Harbour the Sloop Sufanna, Abel Hubbard, Master, belonging to Connecticut, in 20 Days from Antigua.—Capt. Hubbard informed a Gentleman who went on board his Vessel, that Three French Frigates, with some other Vessels, from Cayenne, had landed and taken Grenada, and had also captured Part of the Island of St. Vincent; and that at Guadalupe they were embarking the Troops in small Vessels, to be conveyed by several Frigates, in order to assist them.

MARRIED.—At South Kingstown, Mr. BENJAMIN SEAR, to Miss PHOEBE PECKHAM, Daughter of Mr. Timothy Peckham, both of that Town.

DIED.—In the West Indies, Capt. PETER COGGS.

Mr. BARBER,
Please to give the following a Place in your Mercury, and oblige
A CONSTANT CUSTOMER.

THE extraordinary production of Alethia, which was exposed to public view in your last Mercury, so manifestly resembles its most learned, most ingenious and most self-wise father, that he who runs may read.—The vanity and puerility of this wonderful genius, no doubt, led him to promise himself laurels for his undertaking; but every person of common sense, who is a friend to the cause, will adjudge him a crown of thorns for so contemptible a service.—It is not my intention to remark on the uncouth form, or the outlandish brogue, of that very sublime composition; but to inform Alethia that it is hoped her champion, "who stands ready," does not also "wish to remain ignominious," but just till such time as he shall be called forth to the combat; but that according to custom, from time immemorial, he will enter his redoubtable name in the public lists, that all we at least, "to whom only" our Diocesan "is Bp. of Connecticut & R. Island," may behold, admire, and wonder at him, whose miraculous art (not magic) and great power is able to heal the deadly wound given by the Beast, "pretending the sanction of Connecticut and R. Island, to that well-known character, in his tenderest part"—by reason of which he (alias his title—"a title of purely a spiritual nature") lies "weltering in his gore." AZARIAH.

To the PRINTER of the NEWPORT MERCURY.

SIR,
THE sacerdotal aristocrat who, through the medium of your last paper, stands for the Champion of spiritual titles, in a land of liberty, appears to be unacquainted with the Constitution under which he lives, and the laws which every good Citizen wishes to support. He is in a violent rage against the writer of something which it seems has been published in the newspapers of this, and an adjoining State, wherein the character of a certain (would be) dignified prelate is treated with a little too much familiarity. In order to convince the public that the piece alluded to, is not worthy of credit, your ecclesiastic Champion pours down upon the writer a torrent of anathemas, with a rapidity exceeded only by the bulls of rapacious Popes in the days of papal tyranny. He tells this unfortunate writer, that he holds a right reverend prelate to the public view as, full of aristocratic pride and thirsting for domination. The private character of the muted divine is unknown to me; but if his heart is not tinged with dreams of power, prelerment, and domination, he differs much from the herd of dignified divines. But to examine a little into the defence of this prelate, upon the very ground of his defender's assertions, I know not the law of power which can make a titled ecclesiastic within the United States of America. All possibility of creating temporal titles was prevented by the late naturalization act of Congress. Are we then to have, in this land of freedom spiritual Lords? Are we to do homage to a Lord Bishop?

The defender of spiritual Lords, calls the writer with whom he quarrels, an anonymous author; and yet he himself writes under the fictitious name of ALETHIA.—I avow myself an anonymous writer, brought forward to comment upon another anonymous writer; but whether he means to put his threats in execution, or to continue under the mask he has chose, I shall remain
ANONYMOUS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, April 13.

ENTERED,

Brig Heppv, Benton,	From
—Betty, King,	St. Croix
Schooner Harmony, Baldwin,	Surinam
—Industry, Eddy,	Ditto
—Fair American, Southwick,	Demarara
Sloop Polly, Arnold,	New York
—R mee, Peterson,	Ditto
—Peggy, Bliss,	Ditto

CLEARED,

Sloop Industry, Simmons,	For
—Humbird, Collins,	New York
—Discovery, Pendleton,	Ditto
	Richmond

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE,
warranted equal in Quality to any Manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean F L A X.

N. B. A few WEAVERS, by applying soon, may have constant Employ, and good Wages.

Newport, April 13, 1795.

WE the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims to the Estate to BENJAMIN INGRAHAM, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent: And Six Months longer being allowed for that Purpose, all Persons having Demands on said Estate, are hereby again called upon to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the above said Time.

EDMUND TOWNSEND,
JOB TOWNSEND.

All Persons indebted to said Estate are earnestly requested to make immediate Payment to

SARAH INGRAHAM, Executrix.

Newport, March 3, 1795

A Piece under the Signature of "The Shade of a loyal Churchman," came due late to be inserted in this

Sales at Auction.

Shopkeepers and others are invited to
GARDNER & DEAN's,

On FRIDAY, the 17th Instant, at Ten o'Clock.—At which Time will be exposed for Sale the following GOODS, viz.

FURNITURE Cotton Checks—Shirting Ditto Ditto—white Cottons—blue Ditto—Linens—Calicoes—Shawls—Hats—Modes very good, and Dimity Satins—Moulin Handkerchiefs—Shalloons—Lastings—Damask, for Table-Cloths—Shirting Cotton, very fine—and sundry other Articles.

Newport, April 13, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY
Christor. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Island RUM, by the Puncheon,
SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hoghead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The best of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hoghead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel.

Newport, February 9, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST,

WEST-INDIA and Jamaica Rum, by the Hoghead; Holland Gin, by the Case; Roll Brimstone, by the Hoghead, Ten or Hundred; Pepper; Ginger; Allspice; Cloves and Cinnamon, by the Dozen or single Pound.—Also Mace; Nutmegs; Alum; Copperas; and a General Assortment of DRUGS and PATENT MEDICINES, among which are, Anderson's and Hooper's Pills; Bateman's Drops; Godfrey's Cordial; Turlington's Balsam; Stoughton's and Frauncis's Female Elixir; Dr. Ryan's Sugar-Plums, for Worms in Children.—Likewise, Red, Yellow, and common Jesuits Bark; Columbo Root; Liquid Blue; the Nux Vomica, for killing Rats; Smelling Bottles, with pungent Salts; Gum Arabic and ground Madder by the large or small Quantity; Ink Powder by the Grob, Dozen, or smaller Quantity, &c. &c.

Newport, March 30, 1795.

Giles Hosier,

Takes this Method to inform the Public, he has now for Sale,

Bottled prime mild Stout,

At 12 Shillings per Dozen,—or Half Dozen at the same Rate.

To those that bring Bottles, at 9 Shillings per Dozen.

By the single Bottle, 15 Pence, with the Bottle.

Newport, 23d 3d Month, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA, }
RUSSIA, and } BAR-IRON;
SWEDES,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, March 24, 1795.

ALL Persons indebted to the

Estate of STEPHEN AYRAULT; late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are once more called upon for Payment.—And as there is an absolute Necessity of the Estate being soon settled, all Delinquents must expect to have the Demands upon them put in Suit, to May Court, however disagreeable such Measure may be to them, as well as to the Subscriber,

JOHN BOURS, Executor.

N. B. A Mortgage on a small House, and one Acre of Land, in Portsmouth, about five Miles from Newport, on the East Road, late belonging to William Greene, to be disposed of by said Executor.

To Captains John Nash, Joseph Robinson, and Edward Smith, commanders of the privateers Beehive, Bermuda, and Enterprise, of the island of Bermuda, owned or partly owned, by Messrs. Jennings, Tucker, & Co. merchants of said island—

GENTLEMEN,
WE, American citizens, whose names are hereunto subscribed, now under capture to your vessel, beg leave to submit a few observations to your serious consideration—and afterwards to solicit, in the most earnest terms to be gratified in one request, perfectly in your powers to grant, and extremely important for us to receive.

In the first place, Gentlemen, we, on our parts declare, that we know of nothing hostile existing between England and America: on the contrary, we have had every assurance, as well from officers of eminence in his Britannic Majesty's service in the West Indies, as from persons of eminence from America, that every difficulty that had hitherto existed between England and America, had been most amicably and happily adjusted and settled—so much so, that all orders that had been issued by the British Court, for the capture of American vessels, had been revoked.—We have reason to think this is the case—because many of us are immediately from British ports, or islands: and we do declare, that we have not heard, or known the capture of a single American vessel.—We are, therefore, led to think, that the captures you have now made must be altogether unwarranted and illegal.—But in order satisfactorily to ascertain, whether American vessels, circumstanced as we are, are liable to capture by virtue of any order from the Court of Great Britain, we propose, and earnestly solicit, that you furnish us with your pilot boat, that she may be immediately despatched with our papers, and a statement of our case, to his Britannic Majesty's Admiral—FORD—now in St. Nicholas Mole. He, as commander in chief of all his Majesty's vessels of war, in these seas, can certainly inform you and us what the orders of the British court are respecting us.—For the use of your vessel, we will engage to pay you one hundred pounds.

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ANONYMOUS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, April 13.

ENTERED,

Brig Heppy, Benton,
—Betty, King,
Schooner Harmony, Baldwin,
—Industry, Eddy,
—Fair American, Southwick,
Sloop Polly, Arnold,
—Romeo, Peterson,
—Peggy, Bliss,

CLEARED,

Sloop Industry, Simmons,
—Humbird, Collins,
—Discovery, Pendleton,

From
St. Croix
Surinam
Ditto
Demarara
New York
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto
For
New York
Ditto
Richmond

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE,
warranted equal in Quality to any Manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

N. B. A few WEAVERS, by applying soon, may have constant Employ, and good Wages.

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EDMUND TOWNSEND,
JOB TOWNSEND.

All Persons indebted to said Estate are earnestly requested to make immediate Payment to
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Newport, March 3, 1795

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FOR SALE, BY
Christo^r. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW GLASS, per Box, CORDAGE.

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HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Island RUM, by the Puncheon,
SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hoghead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The best of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hoghead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel.

Newport, February 9, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST,

WEST-INDIA and Jamaica Rum, by the Mogshead; Holland Gin, by the Cask; Roll Brimstone, by the Hoghead, Ten or Hundred; Pepper; Ginger; Allspice; Cloves and Cinnamon, by the Dozen or single Pound.—Also Mace; Nutmegs; Alum; Copperas; and a General Assortment of DRUGS and PATENT MEDICINES, among which are, Anderson's and Hooper's Pills; Bateman's Drops; Godfrey's Cordial; Turlington's Balsam; Stoughton's and Francis's Female Elixir; Dr. Ryan's Sugar-Plums, for Worms in Children.—Likewise, Red, Yellow, and common Jesuits Bark; Columbo Root; Liquid Blue; the Nux Vomica, for killing Rats; Smelling Bottles, with pungent Salts; Gum Arabic and ground Madder by the large or small Quantity; Ink Powder by the Grob, Dozen, or smaller Quantity, &c. &c.

Newport, March 30, 1795.

Giles Hosier,

Takes this Method to inform the Public, he has now for Sale,

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At 12 Shillings per Dozen,—or Half Dozen at the same Rate.

To those that bring Bottles, at 9 Shillings per Dozen.

By the single Bottle, 15 Pence, with the Bottle.

Newport, 23d 3d Month, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA, }
RUSSIA, and } BAR-IRON;
SWEDES,

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,

Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing.

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JOHN BOURS, Executor.

N. B. A Mortgage on a small House, and one Acre of Land, in Portsmouth, about five Miles from Newport, on the East Road, late belonging to William Greene, to be disposed of by said Executor.

T I M E

THE rolling tide, that climbs along the shore,
Finding its period, back recoils again;
Its hour return'd, renews its wonted roar,
And sweeps impetuous o'er the plain.

But fleeting T I M E, forever on the wing,
Pursues futurity, nor knows delay;
Still age advances, as the moments spring,
No kind reflux delays the circling day.

Onward the Seasons take their annual rounds,
And unperceiv'd contract the life of man;
Eternity expands her gaping bounds,
And every minute ends some mortal's span.

Thrice happy they, who, — like thee,
Ne'er let the gliding moments pass in vain;
The high approach of death unmov'd they see,
Nor does the awful summons cause one pain.

No keen remorse, their peaceful bosom knows,
No mispent hour to view remembrance brings;
Nor memory can ope guilty act disclose,
To what the darts of conscientious stings.

Receding life they quit with eager joy,
All heav'n expanding opens on their eyes;
Death only can't their mortal parts destroy,
Whilst angels wait their spirits to the skies.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR,
in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire.
[Continued from our last.]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

I. FRUIT. The particulars to be attended to, in this first stage of the Art, are
1. The time of gathering. — 2. The method of gathering. — 3. Maturity of the Fruit. — 4. Preparing it for the Mill. — 5. Mixing different Sorts of Liquor.

1. TIME OF GATHERING. This is varied by the season and the sort of fruit. The early Pears are fit for the Mill, in September. This year (the season early) there was not in the middle of October, a Squash Pear left in the country for a specimen.

But there are few Apples ready for gathering, provincially "picking" — before Michaelmas; though the winds sometimes throw them down, in quantity, before that time. And this year, the drink houses having long been dry, apples were gathered by the time they were fully grown. Many trees were stripped, and their produce made into Cider and drak, before Michaelmas.

For sale cider, however, and for "keeping drak," they are suffered to hang upon the trees, until they be fully ripe. This year (a forward season) Herefordshire was in the height of fruit picking, the latter end of October. In the vale of Gloucester, the store apple, a somewhat early fruit, was much of it shock down, by the high winds of September; and many Orchards were cleared of them before Michaelmas. But the middle of October, in a common season, is esteemed the time of gathering the Store Apple.

The Criterion of a due degree of ripeness, is that of the fruit's falling spontaneously from the tree. Nature is the best judge of this crisis. No art has yet been discovered to mature unripe fruit, in any way equal to nature's process. Fruit, in all human probability, does not quit the tree (in an undisturbed state) until it has received its full complement of nourishment. But having obtained this (or presently afterwards) it is probable, that the fruits, under consideration, are suffered to disengage themselves by their own specific gravity; consequently, to force them away, before that period, is detracting them, in all human probability, of their most valuable particles.

The harvesting of fruit is widely different, in this respect, from the harvesting of grain; which has the entire plant to feed it, after its separation from the soil; while fruit, after it is severed from the tree, is cut off from all possibility of a further supply of nourishment; and although it may have reached its wonted size, some of its more essential particles are, it is abundantly evident, left behind in the tree.

Some of the later ripe fruits, however, will hang on, until they be in danger of being caught in the frosts; — which, if severe and lasting, injure it materially for the purpose of liquor. In the great frostage of 1784 — a very considerable part of the best fruits were in a manner lost by the frosts. The buyers of sale liquor fixed their price, for cider, to very low — that the farmers, obstinately, suffered the apples to be frozen on the trees, or in heaps if collected, rather than accept of the price they were offered. The consequence proved disadvantageous to the buyers, as well as the farmers; they being afterwards obliged to nearly double the price, to induce who had worked their fruit, or had saved it from the frost.

2. METHOD OF GATHERING. The ordinary method which I have seen used, and which is, I believe, the prevailing practice of the country — is to lend men with long slender poles or rods — provincially "putting lugs," to beat the trees; and women, with baskets, to pick up the fruit. I have seen two men and eight women, thus employed, as a set; with an ox wain, and a boy to drive it, to receive the apples as they were collected; CLEARING THE TREES AS THEY WENT.

But this is contrary to the foregoing principles. The apples of the same tree differ, perhaps many days, perhaps six weeks, in their times of ripening; owing to the aspects, exposure, and perhaps other causes which we are unacquainted with. Consequently, since part of the natural richness and flavor of the fruit is cut off to effectually, that no art can retrieve it: brown sugar candy and brandy are but mean substitutes.

Nor may the loss of the richness, strength, flavor, and colour, which are left behind in the tree, be the only evil of the ordinary method of gathering fruit for cider. — Every thing depends on the vicious fermentation, which the liquor is to pass through. If this be interrupted,

* With respect to injury by FROST, however, some-thing may depend on the nature of the fruit. Weak watery fruit, probably receives the most injury. There is an instance related of liquor, of the very first quality, being made from Golden Pippins, after they had been fro-

zen rendered complex, by a mixture of ripe and unripe fruits, and the liquor be not, in the first instance, sufficiently purged from its feculencies, it may be difficult, afterwards, to effect the purification, without injury to the liquor. Brimstone and bullock's blood may alleviate, but cannot altogether remedy the evil.

Some few men, on these principles, or in pursuance of the dictates of their own experience, go over their fruit-trees twice; once, when the spontaneous fall begins to take place, with a hook leaving such of the fruit to mature, as will not quit the boughs, with a gentle agitation. And a second time, when those are sufficiently ripened, or winter is likely to set in, with the putting lugs; finally clearing the trees.

If art may, with propriety, be used, in this stage of the business, these appear to be the most rational means of applying it.

(To be continued.)

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A PASTURE for Summer Keeping of milch Cows for the Season will be opened on the 25th of May next, on the Farm late belonging to James Coggshall, deceased, very convenient for great Part of the Town of Newport, and affording the best Kind of Feed for the Production of Milk. — Those who wish to be accommodated, may apply to THOMAS G. HAZARD, or to Mr. ELISHA ANTHONY, at the Foot of Lewis Street. Newport, April 6, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Clarke & Hammond,

PORK and Beef — by the Barrel,

Flour, by Ditto,

West India Rum, by the Hoghead or Barrel,

Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,

Brandy, Geneva and Porter,

Sugar, by the Barrel,

Bohea Tea, by the Chest, or smaller Quantity,

Chocolate,

Window Glass, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,

Bar Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,

Iron Chisels, Stoves, &c. &c. as usual.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA and New-England

Rum, by the Hoghead or Barrel,

Geneva by the Hoghead, Barrel, or Case,

Brown Sugar, by the Hoghead or Barrel,

Molasses, by the Hoghead or Barrel,

Cordage, of all Sizes,

Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel,

A Sloop of about Eighty Tons Burthen, well found — and built but a few Years.

Any Vessel bound to Boston, that may want Part of a Freight, can be partly supplied with Freight by him.

Sundry Dyeing Houles, in different Parts of this Town, very cheap for Cash.

Any Gentleman, that may want a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied by him at the shortest Notice.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches. — And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, March 23 1795.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union. — From the Convenience in Roasting MEAT — or COOKERY of most Descriptions — and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail — Iron Ware of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard — Sheet Iron Dropping Pans — Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vellies Cabins. Likewise, Sheet Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

RAN away, from the Subscriber, an indentured Servant, named WILLIAM EARL. — Had on, when he went away, a light coloured Serge Coat, Corduroy Waistcoat, and light coloured Coating Trowsers, white Tow cloth Shirt, and a new Cassin Hat. — He took with him a dark Cloth Coat, striped Waistcoat, and elastic Overalls, and one Holland Shirt; is about five Feet high, black sharp Eyes, dark brown Hair, &c. — Whoever will take up said Runaway, and secure him in any Goal in the United States, so that his Master may have him again, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and necessary Charges, paid by ABRAHAM REED.

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hoghead and Barrel,
Best SPIRITS, by the Barrel,
Holland GENEVA, — Ditto,
West-India RUM, — Ditto,
Bohea TEA, by the Chest,
Hyson TEA, First Quality,
French BRANDY, by the Barrel,
RAISINS, by the Cask.

Any of the above Articles, by Retail, cheap for Cash.

A L S O,

A Consignment of 4 Boxes of Souchong TEA.

Newport, March 3 1795.

SHOE STORE

JUST OPENED BY

COGGESHAL & BURDICK,

Next Door Northward of Mr. CHARLES FIKES, Apothecary, in Thames Street,

WHERE may be had Mens' and Womens' SHOES, of different Kinds and Prices.

Also Shoes and Boots, of any Kind, made on the shortest Notice.

Shoes of various Kinds, for Exportation, may likewise be had, as above.

Wanted, at the above Store, several JOURNEYMEN, at either Branch, that are Workmen; as also Two active Lads as APPRENTICES.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

For SALE,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STABLE, STABLE and CHAISE HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY. — Payments will be made easy. — For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 30. 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Edmund I. Ellery,

Clerk of the District and Circuit Court for the District of Rhode Island

Hereby intimeth the PUBLIC,

THAT he now keeps his OFFICE in Spring-Street, in the next House but one North of Trinity Church; where he will perform every Kind of Writing as usual.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

March 13th, 1795.

PURSUANT to a Resolve of the General Assembly, the Creditors of Samuel Dyer, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Esq; are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the First Wednesday in May next, then and there to show Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition, for the Benefit of an Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, Secy.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons having any Demands against the Estate of MARY SWEET, Widow, late of North Kingstown, deceased, to bring the same to us the Subscribers, for Settlement, within Six Months from this Date; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to

SUSANNA BISSELL, } Administ.
SAMUEL BISSELL, }

North Kingstown, March 2, 1795.

WE the Subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of North Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS BISSELL, late of said North-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent; and Twelve Months being allowed for that Purpose, do hereby notify all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims as aforesaid, at our respective Dwellings, within Twelve Months from this Date.

GEORGE THOMAS,
JAMES CONDON.

North Kingstown, March 9, 1795.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

SUSANNA BISSELL, } Administratrix,
SAMUEL BISSELL, } administrator.

Newport February 16 1795.

TIME.

THE rolling tide, that climbs along the shore,
Finding its period, back recoils again;
Its hour return'd, renews its wonted force,
And sweeps impetuous o'er the plain.

But fleeting TIME, forever on the wing,
Pursues futurity, nor knows delay;
Still age advances, as the moments spring,
No kind reflux delays the circling day.

Onward the Seasons take their annual rounds,
And unperceiv'd contract the life of man;
Eternity expands her gaping bounds,
And every minute ends some mortal's span.

Thrice happy they, who, — like thee,
Ne'er let the gliding moments pass in vain;
The nigh approach of death unmov'd they see,
Nor does the awful summons cause one pain.

No keen remorse, their peaceful bosom knows,
No mispent hour to view remembrance brings;
Nor memory can ope guilty æt disclose,
To what the darts of condescension flings.

Receding life they quit with eager joy,
All heav'n expanding opens on their eyes;
Death only can their mortal parts destroy,
Whilst angels wait their spirits to the skies.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR,
in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire.
[Continued from our last.]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

I. FRUIT. The particulars to be attended to, in this first stage of the Art, are
1. The time of gathering. — 2. The method of gathering. — 3. Maturing the Fruit. — 4. Preparing it for the Mill. — 5. Mixing different Sorts of Liquor.

1. TIME OF GATHERING. This is varied by the season and the sort of fruit. The early Pears are fit for the Mill, in September. This year (the season early) there was not in the middle of October, a Squash Pear left in the country for a specimen.

But there are few Apples ready for gathering, provincially "picking"—before Michaelmas; though the winds sometimes throw them down, in quantity, before that time. And this year, the drink houses having long been dry, apples were gathered by the time they were fully grown. Many trees were stripped, and their produce made into Cider and drink, before Michaelmas.

For sale cider, however, and for "keeping drink," they are suffered to hang upon the trees, until they be fully ripe. This year (a forward season) Herefordshire was in the height of fruit picking, the latter end of October. In the vale of Gloucester, the fire apple, a somewhat early fruit, was much of it shook down, by the high winds of September; and many Orchards were cleared of them before Michaelmas. But the middle of October, in a common season, is esteemed the time of gathering the Stire Apple.

The Criterion of a due degree of ripeness, is that of the fruit's falling spontaneously from the tree. Nature is the best judge of this crisis. No art has yet been discovered to mature unripe fruit, in any way equal to nature's process. Fruit, in all human probability, does not quit the tree (in an undisturbed state) until it has received its full complement of nourishment. But having obtained this (or presently afterwards) it is probable, that the fruits, under consideration, are suffered to disengage themselves by their own specific gravity: consequently, to force them away, before that period, is defrauding them, in all human probability, of their most valuable particles.

The harvesting of fruit is widely different, in this respect, from the harvesting of grain; which has the entire plant to feed it, after its separation from the soil; while fruit, after it is severed from the tree, is cut off from all possibility of a further supply of nourishment; and although it may have reached its wonted size, some of its more essential particles are, it is abundantly evident, left behind in the tree.

Some of the later-ripe fruits, however, will hang on, until they be in danger of being caught in the frosts;—which, if severe and lasting, injure it materially for the purpose of liquor. In the great fruitage of 1784—a very considerable part of the best fruits were in a manner lost by the frosts. The buyers of sale liquor fixed their price, for cider, to very low—that the farmers, obstinately, suffered the apples to be frozen on the trees, or in heaps if collected, rather than accept of the price they were offered. The consequence proved disadvantageous to the buyers, as well as the farmers; they being afterwards obliged to nearly double the price, to those who had worked their fruit, or had saved it from the frost.

2. METHOD OF GATHERING. The ordinary method which I have seen used, and which is, I believe, the prevailing practice of the country—is to lend men with long slender poles or rods—provincially "polling lugs," to beat the trees; and women, with baskets, to pick up the fruit. I have seen two men and eight women, thus employed, as a set; with an ox wain, and a boy to drive it, to receive the apples as they were collected; CLEARING THE TREES AS THEY WENT.

But this is contrary to the foregoing principles. The apples of the same tree differ, perhaps many days, perhaps some weeks, in their times of ripening; owing to the aspects, exposure, and perhaps other causes which we are unacquainted with. Consequently, since part of the natural richness and flavor of the fruit is cut off so effectually, that no art can retrieve it: brown sugar candy and brandy are but mean substitutes.

Nor may the loss of the richness, strength, flavor, and colour, which are left behind in the tree, be the only evil of the ordinary method of gathering fruit for cider.—Every thing depends on the vinous fermentation, which the liquor is to pass through. If this be interrupted,

* With respect to injury by FROST, however, some fruit may depend on the nature of the fruit. Weak watery fruit, probably receives the most injury. There is an instance related of liquor, of the very first quality, being made from GOLDEN PIPPINS, after they had been frozen as hard as ice.

or rendered complex, by a mixture of ripe and unripe fruits, and the liquor be not, in the first instance, sufficiently purged from its feculencies, it may be difficult, afterwards, to effect the purification, without injury to the liquor. Brimstone and bullock's blood may alleviate, but cannot altogether remedy the evil.

Some few men, on these principles, or in pursuance of the dictates of their own experience, go over their fruit-trees twice; once, when the spontaneous fall begins to take place, with a book, leaving such of the fruit to mature, as will not quit the boughs, with a gentle agitation. And a second time, when those are sufficiently ripened, or winter is likely to set in, with the polling lugs; finally clearing the trees.

If art may, with propriety, be used, in this stage of the business, these appear to be the most rational means of applying it.

(To be continued.)

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A PASTURE for Summer Keeping of milch Cows for the Season will be opened on the 1st of May next, on the Farm late belonging to James Coggshall, deceased, very convenient for great Part of the Town of Newport, and affording the best Kind of Feed for the Production of Milk. Those who wish to be accommodated, may apply to THOMAS G. HAZARD, or to Mr. ELISHA ANTHONY, at the Foot of Lewis-street, Newport, April 6, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Clarke & Hammond,

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,

Flour, by Ditto,
West India Rum, by the Hoghead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest, or smaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window Glass, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,
Bar Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Chubbies, Stoves, &c. &c. as usual.
Newport, January 5, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA and New-England

Rum, by the Hoghead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Hoghead, Barrel, or Case,
Brown Sugar, by the Hoghead or Barrel,
Molasses, by the Hoghead or Barrel,
Cordage, of all Sizes,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel,

A Sloop of about Eighty Tons Burthen, well found—and built but a few Years.

Any Vessel bound to Boston, that may want Part of a Freight, can be partly supplied with Freight by him. Sundry Dwelling Houses, in different Parts of this Town, very cheap for Cash.

Any Gentleman, that may want a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied by him at the shortest Notice.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, March 23, 1795.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the Convenience in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail.—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard.—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans.—Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

RAN away, from the Subscriber, an indentured Servant, named WILLIAM EARL.—Had on, when he went away, a light coloured Serge Coat, Corduroy Waistcoat, and light coloured Coating Trowsers, white Tow-cloth Shirt, and a new Castor Hat.—He took with him a dark Cloth Coat, striped Waistcoat, and elastic Overalls, and one Holland Shirt; is about five Feet high, black sharp Eyes, dark brown Hair, &c.—Whoever will take up said Runaway, and secure him in any Gaol in the United States, so that his Master may have him again, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and necessary Charges, paid by

ABRAHAM REED,

Newport, April 5, 1795.

ANTHONY DIXON.

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hoghead and Barrel,
Best SPIRITS, by the Barrel,
Holland GENEVA, —Ditto,
West-India RUM, —Ditto,
Bohea TEA, by the Chest,
Hyson TEA, First Quality,
French BRANDY, by the Barrel,
RAISINS, by the Cask.

Any of the above Articles, by Retail, cheap for Cash.

A L S O,

A Consignment of 4 Boxes of Souchong TEA.

Newport, March 3, 1795.

SHOE STORE

JUST OPENED BY

COGGESHAL & BURDICK,

Next Door Northward of Mr. CHARLES FIKES, Apothecary, in Thames-street,

WHERE may be had Mens' and Womens' SHOES, of different Kinds and Prices.

Also Shoes and Boots, of any Kind, made on the shortest Notice.

Shoes of various Kinds, for Exportation, may likewise be had, as above.

Wanted, at the above Store, several JOURNEYMEN, at either Branch, that are Workmen; as also Two active Lads as APPRENTICES.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

For SALE,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames-street, near the Lower Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.—Payments will be made easy.—For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 30, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Edmund T. Ellery,

Clerk of the District and Circuit Court for the District of Rhode Island.

He hereby informs the PUBLIC, THAT he now keeps his OFFICE in Spring-street, in the next House but one North of Trinity Church; where he will perform every Kind of Writing as usual.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

March 13th, 1795.

PURSUANT to a Resolve of the General Assembly, the Creditors of Samuel Dyre, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Esq; are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the First Wednesday in May next, then and there to show Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition, for the Benefit of an Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'y.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons having any Demands against the Estate of MARY SWEET, Widow, late of North Kingstown, deceased, to bring the same to us the Subscribers, for Settlement, within Six Months from this Date; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to

SUSANNA BISSELL, } Administ.
SAMUEL BISSELL, }

North Kingstown, March 2, 1795.

WE the Subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of North Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS BISSELL, late of said North-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent; and Twelve Months being allowed for that Purpose, do hereby notify all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Twelve Months from this Date.

GEORGE THOMAS,
JAMES CONGDON.

North Kingstown, March 9, 1795.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

SUSANNA BISSELL, } Administratrix,
SAMUEL BISSELL, } Administrator.

Newport, February 16, 1795.